JAMES GORDON BENNETT EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

DPFIOR N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND MASSAU STS. TERMS cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be et the risk of the sender. None but bank bills current in Now York taken.

AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING RIBLO'S GARDEN. Prondway. - WILLIS BIRLY-LAW WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway .- LOVE CHASE. WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- TICKET OF LEAVE OLYMPIC THEATER. Broadway .- CAMILLA's HUSBARD.

NEW BOWERT THEATER BOWSES - MARRIPLA-DOWN BOWERT THEATRE. BOWSTY-THE CARLY BOT-VANE-

BARNUM'S MURRUM, Broadway -FRENCH GLAST, GLAST, BOT. LILLIPOTTAN RING, &c., as all hours. TICKET BRIANTS MINNTRKLS. Mechanics Hall 672 Bread-

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. -BIRIOPILE GRO. CHRISTY S MINSTRELS. SE Broadway .- BOR-

AMERICAN TREATER. No. 444 Breadway. BALLETS. BROADWAY AMPHITHBATES, 485 Broadway. -- GTM. HOPE CHAPEL 718 Broadway. -THE STERMOSCOPTICAN

OLINTON HALL, Aster Place -Minnes OF THE RE-NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Breadway. -

POOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. -ETRIOFIAN New York, Sunday, January 3, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

The only news from the Army of the Potomac is the issue of an important order, prob biting all newspaper correspondents connected with the army from publishing the number or designation of regiments re-enlisting in the army or leaving the same, the number of re-enlistments, or the number of men furloughed. The object of this order will be at once perceived-the intention no doubt being to conceal, if possible, from the enemy the exact extent to which the army is being temporarily reduced. The status quo remains unchanged as far as any hostile movements are concorned. Despaiches from Comberland, Md., on Friday,

say that some excitement was created in Martinsburg, in consequence of our picke ts at Winchester having been driven in as far as Bunker Hill. It appears that a portion of the Twelfth Pennsylvania cavalry was doing picket duty at the time. and in retreating took four of the enemy prisoners. This party had not proceeded far when they came upon a band of thirty rebels that had been despatched to out them off. Our force, being very small, had to abandon the prisoners, and succeeded in escaping with a loss of one or two of their number. This was about the substance of the news, which for a time was looked upon as something serious. but which, in reality, was probably connected with nothing more than the advance movement of e scouting party

Our correspondent's despatches from East Tennessee furnish a most interesting account of the late stirring events which have transpired in that region, and show the value which the rebels place upon Knoxville, which they declare must be taken at all bazards.

The United States steamship Arago brings us news from Charleston to the 30th altimo. On Christmas night our forces shelled the city, and did considerable damage in one quarter, where an extensive confiagration broke out, as we before published. Our correspondent gives a detailed account of the affair as far as was known in Gen. Gillmore's quarters. It is now apparently ascertained that our shells have been for a long time doing very serious mischief, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary in the rebel journals.

The steamship Evening Star, from New Orleans on the 27th, arrived here last night with some interesting news of Gen. Banks' department, which we give in our columns to-day.

EUROPEAN NEWS

We have two days later intelligence from Eu-- rope, received by the City of Baltimore, which arrived off Cape Race at one o'clock yesterday morning. The news is important. The ship Living Age, bound from Akyah for

London, bad been captured by the rebel cruises Tuscalooss, and released on giving bonds. The London Times intimates that Maximilian

will not accent the Mexican crown, and that Na poleon must seek another candidate for imperial From India there is news that the revolt has

assumed alarming proportions, and that the Brit (sh troops have lost heavily. Korauth turns up again at the head of a revolu-

tionary movement in Hungary. Heenan and King have been put under bonds to enswer for a breach of the peace.

At Liverpool cotton, provisions and breadstuffs were dull, with a decided downward tendency in

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Our telegraphic despatches report a heavy fall of snow and a cold spap of unexampled severity throughout the North and West during the past three days. The railroads in every direction were blocked up, cattle and hoge frozen dead in the cars, travel stopped and telegraphic communication interrupted for a time.

The new Police Commissioners appointed by Governor Seymour waited upon the incumbents in office vesterday and presented their credentials. The old Board, however, do not intend to vacate their quarters without a a ow of resistance. They claim that the Governor has no power to remove them without a trial, which they allege they never bad, and have decided to resort to the courts to

Marshal Murray has been indefatigably at work for the past few days investigating an important case, wherein a citizen of New York, who, for some time, has managed to clade the vigilance of the authorities, is charged with having entered into a regular contract with the Secretary of the rebel States to furnish him plates for the issuance of rebel money. The party in question is now under arrest, and all his machinery has been setz ed; but Marshal Murray says he is not at liberty just yet to make the facts public. This much bowever, the Marshal states: that "the party arrested has had a money making machine in operation for some time which can do anything but talk." The whole operation and important important information connected therewith will be

one at noon and the other subsequently, which lasted until five o'clock. President William Wa'sh, who has occupied the chair with fairness, dignity and instice to all, delivered an able and feeling valedictory, concluding with a well deserved eulogium on the venerable and courteous Clerk of the Board, Mr. D. T. Valentine, and his obliging assistants. He (the President) said that he had received from Mr. Valentine's well stored fund of nunicipal knowledge much valuable assistance; that gentleman's connection with the city government for more than one third of a century has placed him in possession of a knowledge of our system of municipal legislation accessible to or attainsble from no other source. Long may he live to guide the footsteps of the young or inexperienced. Mr. Walsh concluded by thanking the members for their cordial assistance to him in his officia career. At the adjournment there were mutual greetings all around, the members cordially sa luted each other and bade official farewell. Alto gether the Board of Aldermen for 1863 have had ess acrimony than has been usually displayed in municipal public bodies, where private and political influences generally prevail to a great extent. The new Board will be organized at noon on Mon-

The Board of Councilmen for the year 1863 adourned sine die about five o'clock last evening During the day they had acted on a large number of routine papers, and shortly before five o'clock last evening the usual complimentary resolution to the retiring President was adopted, to which Mr. Jones, (who takes his seat next week in the Board of Aldermon), responded in a neat and appropriate farewell address. Similar resolutions were adopted, tendering the thanks of the Board to Mr. James, Mr. Sweny, the Clerk and other attaches of the Board, when an adjournment sine die took place.

Five hundred and ten wills were offered for probate before the Surrogate of this city and county during the year 1862. Of these, four hundred and six were admitted to probate, twenty-five are still litigated, and seventy-nine are awaiting the return of citations.

There was scarcely anything done in business circles on Saturday; but the markets were generally very firm for both imported and domestic produce. At the Produce Exchange there was no change of importance except in whiskey, which was nominal. Groceries were quiet, but very firm. Cotton was steady. Petroleum was dolt, but armer. Freights were very duit, but unchanged

The Presidential Question-The Mean ness and Degeneracy of the Party

For the last twenty-five or thirty years, in mendacity, malignity, vulgarity and every element of baseness, the party press of the United States has been sinking from bad to worse with the increase of the spoils and plunder involved in our political elections. Thus, in proportion to the expanding wealth of the country and the patronage of the government, the political parties concerned and their servile newspaper organs have fallen still lower and lower in the ways of corruption and demoralization, until they have reduced what was the happiest and most prosperous nation in the world to the fearful trials of the most gigantic and the bloodiest civil war in the history of mankind.

This is a painful reflection; but it is still more painful to see that now, instead of exhibiting any signs of remorse and repentance. these political vampyres, in the midst of the fiery ordeal of this civil war, are still intent only upon gorging themselves upon the life blood of the nation. They are like the incendiaries who gather together at a great fire, not to assist in subdaing it, but to secure some share of the accessible plunder. For example, this journal, which owes nothing to and asks nothing and wants nothing from any party, faction, clique or aspiring politician has brought forward General Grant as the man best adapted to meet the wants of the country and the interests of the people as our next President, and as the man who can surely be elected by the people, regardless of the cor rupt machinery of any existing political party. We show that General Grant has proved himself one of the very first soldiers of the age; that these rare abilities as a soldier indicate the very man we want to finish the rebellion and to re-establish the Union. We show, too, from the fact that he has never grovelled in the dirt of party politics, that he has a strong additional claim upon the confidence of the people And how are we answered by the party press; By any facts or arguments to show that our estimates of General Grant's merits and qualifications are overdrawn? No. We are an swered as the hardened convict answers the sentence of his judge-we are answered in terms of shocking depravity and impotent

The two sets of party newspapers which now are most extensively aiming to shape and control the approaching Presidential contest are the organs of the abolition radicals and the organs of the so-called copperheads or peace de mocracy. The latter class have little or nothing to say of General Grant as a Presidential candidate-for fear, perhaps, of giving offence to Jeff, Davis; but the abolition radicals are corely perplexed how to meet the difficulty of esisting General Grant as the man of the people in opposition to the plotting politicians at Washington. The New York Tribans tries the stale device of suggesting that General Grant, in being supported by the New York Hypers will surely be killed off; but the venom with which the HERALD is assailed betrays the fears of Greeley that his theory may not save him, and that there really is some danger that our programme of an independent popular election and an independent federal administration may be carried out.

As we go Westward the wrath of the aboliion faction grows hotter and hotter at our presumption in suggesting the policy of running Gen. Grant. regardless of the wishes of the administration or the schemes of its party managers. Thus we find the Chicago Tribune as far ahead of its New York congener in its terrible wrath against the HERALD as the Kansas border ruffian in his bloody proclivities eclipses the New York rowdy. In fact, while the Chicago Times represents the border ruffian peace democracy, which was first actively employed in Kansas, the Chicago Tribune, in its intolerant fanaticism, is fully up to the standard of that Kansas abolition border ruffianism first completely developed in Captain John Brown, and now fitty represented by the assassin flen. Jim Lane. This delectable abolition organ of Chicago answers us, in reference to Gen. Grant, by a proposition of blackmail to purchase our silence; while another party parasite of the same school guesses that we have already been bought, at the low figure of thirty thousand dollars, to advocate the claims of Gen. Grant. As an answer to all such silly conjectures, let it suffice that the New York Herald could buy up any half dozen of these debased and unprincipled party journals at their own cash valuation.

We have no favors to ask, we have no penaling laid before the public.

Les to rear, trought party in or the party of the shadows of coming events after dation festerday, after holding two sessions—by cliques of corrupt politicians and utierly he hears the truth of last. Hear! hear!

demoralized party organs, we desire to see the independent masses of the people out loose from them and unite upon an independent popular candidate, and elect him as the successor of Mr. Lincoln. In closing up the rebellion the necessities of the country call for a sweeping political revolution and a new order of things. Hence we advocate the running of General Grant as the people's candidate for the succession; and in this movement we suspect that we have not only met the in clinations of the people, but that through their action we have hit upon our next President.

In the meantime, while General Grant i pushing on the war against the rebellion we intend to push on the war against the corrupt politicians of the day and their shameless party

THE RESER CONCERNS HAVE OURSELDED PROS Renet. Eprron. - The Richmond Enquirer, in the course of a terrible attack upon the desperate expedients of salvation brought forward in the rebel Congress, puts to it mumerous hard and urgly questions, some of which we will undertake to answer. The Enquirer asks, Why are there two headred thousand stragders from our armies!" We answer, because the rebel seldier begins to believe it is useles for him to fight any longer, and because, while he is starving and freezing from lack of food and clothing, the same wants of his family induce him to straggle howeward. "Whose fault is it ?" We answer, it is the fault of the leading and ruling conspirators in this suicidal rebellion. But, the rebel editor again asks, why not bring those straggless back, "instead of violating contracts, or conscribing classes that never before were called to war (the aboe begins to pinch this philosopher) depopulating a slave holding people, with slaves already pretty thoroughly demoralized?" We answer, it is because the rebel leaders are in the condition of desperate pirates, who determine to blow up their own ship, the ship's crew passenger and all, rather than fall into the bands of justice. But then come two mestions, which, taken together, completely puzzle ns. This excited rebel editor first inquires, Why not, in this conscription, go to the full extent, and take slaves to intrench and fortify our campa" and then, a little farther on he asks, "Can a people be a military people, or have any solid ciain to the name, whose mies require negroes from the cornfields to intreach them "" We can only answer these questions by submitting, first, that if the rebelarmies cannot be increnched without their negroes, they must employ their negroes or do without intrenchments; secondly, that as their negroes are already " pretty thoroughly demoralized," it would be as well to leave them in the cornfields; and thirdly, that as neither negroes nor intrenchments will prevent General Grant from "moving upon the enemy's works" and into them, the best thing the Richmond Enquiver can do is to plead for submission to the Union as the only way of escape from absolute subjugation and endless rain to all con-

Tuy Person or Myruca -The Mexican im broglio bids fair to clear itself even without the good offices of Napoleon III., who must now understand that he has aroused to desperation eight millions of people, and that to conquer. them he will need more force and treasure than he can possibly spare for the purpose. It is apparent that with the loss of the support of the church party the French will never succeed in procuring that unanimous vote in favor of Prince Maximilian which he demands ere he will assume the throne of the proposed empire. Now that all the country is overran with daring bands of guerillas, that on all sides the French are henuned in and dare not attack those who press them so closely, the Austrian Prince will see that it were a lack of dignity in him to stand any longer before the world in the light he hear that he has given up all thought of the brilliast but dangerous position which Napoleon

III. seemed so desirous of thrusting upon him. The presence of our troops upon the Rio Grande will no doubt defeat the plans of Napoleon as regards Texas -in fact, he is meeting with naught but disappointment in all which is undertaken at present in Mexico, and we shall be much surprised if he does not speedily find means to get out of this expedition, which has so reduced his prestige both abroad and at home. The whole affair is becoming a farce in the estimation of all save those poor soldiers who fall victims to the pestilential fevers of the country and the deadly animosity of the people. Surrounded by difficulties at home. d with menaces of war nearer at hand, Napoleon must give up this Mexican expedition unless fate has decreed his downfall and blinded him to the consequences of his error.

Tor Way Gyvenas, Grant's Pron. It is given out from Washington that General Grant. as submitted to the government his plan for the prosecution of the war with the resumption of active operations in the spring, and that this plan comprehends a simultaneous "movement pon the enemy's works" around the entire circle of the rebellion. This is a very simple plan, and yet the very plan which any military mind governed by the solid strategy of common sense would adopt. It was the plan of General Scott, it was the plan of General Me-Ciellan; but it never appears to have been the plan of the administration, except in the way of tinkering demonstrations, serving no other purpose than that of weakening our forces where they should have been strengthened. We hope that President Lincoln will seek for and adopt the suggestions of General Grant in reference to the general plan for the coming spring campaign: for in those magnificent com nations and movements which resulted in the capture of Vicksburg, and in those, too, which resulted in the terrible rout of Bragg's army from Chattanooga, we have sufficient evidence of the ability of General Grant to bring the

whole war to a speedy conclusion. JOHN BULL SPES "THE SHADOWS OF COMING EVENTS."-The London Post, the organ of Lords Palmerston, Russell & Co., savs that "the shadows of coming events are on Richmond:" that "the Confederates are surrounded by difficulties;" that " the Southern people lack faith in ultimate success;" that this statement, though in opposition to all this aforesaid organ of Milord Palmerston has heard to this day, "cannot be doubted, as it comes from authentic sources." Thus, the reader will perceive, John Ball is coming round. Blind as a mole heretofore, he is beginning to see; and though till lately deaf as a post (the London Post, for instauce), he is beginning to hear. Grant and Gillmore have opened his ears and his eyes. He sees "the shadows of coming events," and

The Picty and Morality of Baston-A ance at dur Modern Civilization. The inspectors of the public institutions of Boston have just issued an extraordinary report on the immoral and brutal practices which obtain in those places. It positively couses one to shudder on reading through the airocious details which these inspectors have given to the public. And yet we are told that Boston is the great centre of refinement, learning and civilization—the "modern Athena"—the "Hab of the Universe." If the gentlemen who have made this report were not in high official positions and reliable in every way such shameful revelations would scarcely be believed. The managers of the institutions must certainly be deprived of every feeling of decency, modesty and self-respect. In the House of Reformatio for Juvenile Offenders, we are told there is one spacious tub in which "the feolicsomeness of boyhood can disport itself with a quite limited freedom"-that is to say, that the boys are allowed to strip and are huddled into on tub to wash themselves, without any regard to decency whatever. In the prisons, however the case is still werse. These are provided with the ordinary bathtubs, from three to seven in number, placed side by side, at from twelve to twenty inches apart, in open rooms, without any screen or protection at all; and in these publicly exposed tubs the prisonersmen, women and girls-in their respective de partments, in groups of from three to seven are required to perform their ablutions. Old offenders, young offenders, girls of nine and ten years of age alike must disrohe themselves and in full observation of their fellows and officers, in a state of otter audity, enter the bath and perform its duty. "We submit," say the inspectors, "that there is scarcely any prisoner, however callous in the paths of crime. from however low and degraded a sphere of ancial life he may have come, that at this required exposure at the bathtub will not feel his rudimental nature at least somewhat shocked." Anything more disgraceful can scarcely be conceived. But the atrooity is greatly increased when it is borne in mind that there are but few hardened criminals confined in these institutions. The report tells us that all life has its representatives there. Young girls and maidens are there, tender, plastic sensitive; full of the modesty of nature, and, it may be, online also-some with no other charge of crime then not habitually attending

the public achool. Nor are these the only outrages detailed in the report before us: Girls and boys are indiscriminately flogged with cartwhips, beaten with sticks, and maltreated in every way without consideration or pity. On one occasion a young woman, seventeen years of age, "in stature a woman grown," was charged with disobedience of orders and punished, by the Superintendent in person, with a ratten half an inch in diameter and twenty inches long. The blows were dealt about her shoulders and the back of her neck. The Superintendent says "he struck ber with all his might;" the spirit of the girl was up and she would not yield. Her termenter thereupon wexed exceedingly wroth, and, sending for a large stick, fairly clubbed the poor young woman until she gave in. He then caused her to be thrown into the cell and fed upon the food of the solitary-bread and water. And here she remained from the 13th of July to the 5th of August, when she was released by the inspectors. Their testimony as to the condition of the girl and the brutality of ber treatment is so revolting that we give it here in a condensed form:-"Upon each shoulder," they say, "the flesh was discolored, blue-black in spots full as large as the palm of the hand, and there were perfectly evident traces of blows upon her back and shoulders. She seems to us a resolute girl, of more than ordinary strength of purpose and character; there were unmistakable evispond to appeals of tenderness and good will, as no doubt they are quick in passion. On the 5th of August we again visited the institution. She was suffering the solitary, it being the seventh day of her incarceration; her shoulders were still strongly discolored: the same indications of character were manifest. It appeared she had been visited by the matron daily with food, and by the physician, who seems by the rules not to be allowed to 'hold communication with any inmates except in pursuance of his medical duty.' She stated she had not been spoken to by any officer of the establishment about her misconduct, her penitence, her resolves or purposes, or about anything connected with her imprisonment; and to this extent her statements were not denied. We repeated these state ments to the Superintendent, who replied by this question to the girl, 'Have you ever sent for me!' to which she answered, 'No, sir,' and to which he rejoined, 'Well, then.' She was finally released from the cell on the evening of the 5th day of August, the same day of our second visit. Speaking of the corporeal punishment, the Superintendent remarked, 'It was the severest flogging I ever had to do.' In the course of this investigation we were informed by this officer that in the boys' department the punishments are sometimes inflicted with an ordinary wagon whip by the Superintendent

Not content with the full exercise of these shameful barbarities, the officers of the reformatory are further guilty of starving the inmates committed to their care. Fully one-third of the male prisoners and many of the females complained that it was impossible for them to obtain food enough to satisfy the natural crayings of hunger. All their appeals and requests were invariably treated with indifference and contempt. Even a piece of bread for supper was frequently refused to some starving boy or girl; and the only excuse that the master had to give for his hardened conduct was that they had all that the law allowed them.

This is but a mere glance at the gross immorality and brutality practised in an instituand, by instilling into the minds of poor straggling children the precepts of virtue and moratity, convert them into honest and useful members of society. But how this praiseworthy design has been perverted the few allusions we have made to this report sufficiently show. What have the philosophers and Christians of the "Hub of the Universe" to say to atrocities like these! Let them immediately put an end to such scandals, or forever be silent concerning their boasted philanthropy and civilization. For many years past the great political schools of Massachusetts have been engaged in disseminating the most
permicious doctrines, which have at last
culminated in the war which is now desolating the country. There is no doubt whatever that the rebellion has been the natural

Apring of the r bloody doctrines and unblush ing senatio sm. Having done all the mischiel of which they are papable in the North, they have latterly turned their attention to the South. and we see much miataken if their teachings there do not produce the same result. Under the auspices of the Secretaries of War and of the Treasury the New England abolitionists are continually sending some of their pet teachers to North and South Carolina to in truct the negroes, or "the freedmen," as they are called, but in reality to carry out the same informous and funation ideas that have nearly ruined the North Massachusetts herself has suffered greatly from the levelling ideas of these men; and unless the government awakes to a sonse of its duty we shall soon hear that the unfortunate negroes of the South are being treated far more barbarously than even the inmates of the Boston reformateries. The only way to meet the evil is by summarily clearing out these wrotshed abolitionists and applying the labor of the slaves to their own support and the advantage of the country.

THE ENGLISH JOURNALS ON THE SOUTH .- The London journals have, with a few notable exceptions, done all in their power to aid Davis and his iniquitous cause over since the rebellion first Broke out. At present these new tral journals are making strenuous efforts to belittle the results of our late victories, and are endeavoring to Boost up the credit of the bankrupt, self-styled Confederate government by pretending that amode measures have been taken to meet all the liabilities of the South. This is simply absurd: The traitors cannot get their cotton out of the country, the blockade is so strict and effective; and, in spite of the loud outcries of the journals we refer to, the credit of the Davis government must go down. We imagine that the London journals would much like now to sell their rebel loan serin They are no doubt doing all they can to keep up that commodity until they shall have got rid of their shares. They must accomplish this soon, else General Grant will render those shares worthless. OUT FOR ABRAHAM LINCOLN .- The St. Louis

Daily Union has run up its ensign for the next Presidency, and it reads:- "For President in 1864, Abraham Lincoln." The editor's reasons for this choice are that he approves the past and present policy of the administration-subjugation mancipation, confiscation, restoration and all. But he especially supports Abraham Lincoln because of "his ardent personal patriotism, his universally admitted integrity," his "unassuming patience and courage," his "temperate use of the tremendous powers entrusted to his hands, and the plain, unpretending candor which he has maintained smidst all the fascinations of that power." Now, in order to shorten the argument, we will concede all these good qualities to Mr. Lincoln; but what do they all amount to if he has proved his want of capacity to bring this war for the Union to s speedy and triumphant ending! For this great purpose we want not only as benest man, but a capable man -a man who knows how, when and where to strike the most telling and decisive blows upon the enemy. Such a man we find in General Grant, and, therefore, in behalf of the people and the country, he is our man for the next Presidency.

Arrest of Another Chesapeake Pirate Sr. Jony, N. B., Jan. 2, 1884. Lines Seely, another of the captors of the Ch

Hear d of Commeltmen.

ATT RESSION OF THE TRAF 1863—A DEPUTY
SHERIFF INTERRUPTS THE PROOFEDINGE—FARKWELL ADDRESS OF MORGAN JUNES—ADVOURMENT

SINE DIE, RTC. Pursuant to adjournment the Board of Cou at eleven o'clock yesterday morning, Morgan Jones, Esq. President, in the chair.

Without transacting any business a recess was taken ntil oze o'clock.

cicar off the unfinished business.

About two o'clock the proceedings were calivened by the appearance of a deputy sheriff, who attempted to serve injunctions on the members. It, had been grante by Justice Barnard, of the Suprema Court, at the solicity tion of the Third Avenne Railroad Company, and was intended to prevent action being taken on the ord

authorizing John T. Mills, the owner of the Bull's fread time of stages, from running cars over any part of the track owned by the Third Avenue Indiread Company. The beputy Sheriff succeeded in serving several of the lajunctions, when a member moved that he be requested to withdraw.

The medico was carried, and the Sergeant at-Arms any it promptity executed, greatly to the apprenent of every-

it promptly executed, greatly to the am-sement of ev-body except the would be server of the injunarions. The regular order of business was then resumed continued until about half past two o'clock, when, motion of Mr. Brice, a receas was taken for one hore. The members again reassembled shortly before o'clock and resumed the transaction of business, pass on a large number of papers which had been previous selection.

acted on.

At twenty minutes past four o'clock a committee from
the other branch of the Common Council, consisting of
Aldermee Hail, Chipp and Fox, entered the room and
informed the President that their Brard would adjourn,
and die, at tex minutes to five o'clock, and any communications they had to make must be sent in before that

time.

President Jerrs thanked the committee, and through
them the Board of Aldermen, and processed to communicate with that Board in a few minutes. The committee

then retired.

Mesers. Erice, Sauford and Webster were then appointed to committee to wait on the Mayor, to inform him that the Board of Councilmen would adjourn, sine die, at ten minutes to fire o'clock.

Mesers. Hays., Houghtain and firandan were appointed to committee to wait on the Board of Alderman for a committee to wait on the Board of Alderman for a committee process.

imilar purpose.

Both committees returned after the lapse of a few minutes, with the information that no further official nterpourse would take place between the then existing

minitar-purpose.

Both, committees returned, after the lapse of a few minities, with the information that no further official interpourse would take place between the time existing pranches of the city government.

Hr. Gross then moved that the thake of the Board be pracented to Morgan Jones, Enq., for the ability and courtery with which he had discharged his duties as President of the Board during the past year.

Mr. Gross said.—In moving the anoption of the resolutions he was actuated no lease by good feeling than by a sonse of pustice. The duties of the presiding officer of the floard were at all times ardnous, requiring much patience and forbeannes in their discharge. The President had during the last year meted equal fustice to all, and in the decision of the varied and difficult questions that arcse from time to time, he had neted with ubility and promptness, and he (Mr. Gross) was confident to the general assistanction of the Board. It had been his good fortune to zerve three years with Mr. Jones as a member of the Board, during which period he had always found him ready and willing to serve and assist his co-texture to zerve three years with Mr. Jones as a number of the Board, during which period he had always found him ready and willing to serve and assist his co-texture with, and upon his retirement from the position of Councilman, which he had so creditably filled for the opinitive years, he carried with him the best wishes of all his freads. The reconstitions were unasimously adopted, and a copy, suitably engressed and frames, ordered to the presented to Mr. Jones.

Mr. Jones said ne could assure them that he felt very granteful for the capression of their sindig feeling towards him, and although that was the third time be had been made the recipient of such an expression of confidence and triendship, the present was the only occasion on which he felt hunself at a loss for fitting words in which to respond. The association which for five years had bound some of them together were about to be severed

THE WEATHER.

Violent Gale and Istense Cold in New York.

Heavy Snow Storm Throughout the North and West.

Railreads Blocked Up and Trade and Travel Stopped.

Large Mumbers of Cattle and Hogs Frozen.

Passengers in Railroad Care Frontbitten.

Unrecedentedly Cold Weather at Chicago, St. Louis and ladianapolis,

200

On Now Year evening a fullous wind storar vinted this day, and blow wish much trillence that people walk this cay, and blow with such reflector that people well-ing through the streets were simust lifted from the ground. The blow was Sy many sogrees the heaviest we have had in this neighborhood for a long time, and the cold was about equal in intensity. Such hardy people as exposed themselves out of doors paid dearly for their muffers and every other contrivance invented to keep him off. Every blast from ord Boreas sent a fearfult reshing through the mouths, thronts and lungs, while the ears were frozen off entirely. The eff rts of suffering bomanity to counteract the combined effects of wind and cold were both amousing and painful. People might be seen rushing through the streets at full speed, swinging their arms, jumping, stamping, halooing, and performing the most extraordinary symmetric exercises. The very stones of the streets seemed unmany under the infliction, and flow around in every direction, accom-panied by blasts of dost and dirt, which increased very materially the discomforts of animated nature. In destitie wind whisked through the chimnles in a mourning manner, and whistled shrilly between the cracks of doors and keybolca, besides rattling looss windows and shutquite uncomfortable, and continued with unabated force all Friday night, usbering in the second day of the new

All yesterday the temperature was exceedingly frigit, and the wind blew very violently. At the late hour as which this was written there was no sensible decline in the gale, and the cold was more intense, if saything Notwithstanding this, however, no accidents to our local habitations were reported. The shipping in our harber, as will be seen by our marine report, suffered to some of tent, and it is approhended that the disasters at see mu have been very numerous.

Four Persons Frozen to Death in Philedelphis.

The weather bere is bitter cold. Last night four persons were frozen to death.

The thermometer this morning stood at about eight de

The Great Snow Storm at Budalo.

FLOOD IN THE CREEKS, CANALS AND SLIPS—TWO
HUNDRED FERT OF THE MIGGRA FALLS RAILROAD WARRED AWAY—BUSINESS SUSPENDED—THE
WEATHER INTENSELY COLD—NO TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH THE WEST, ETC.

BUSTALO, N. Y., Jun. 2, 1864.

The haviest snow storm known here since the year

1844 has been raging yesterday and to-day.

The water in the creeks, canal and slips has been to as

parelleled height, causing much damage.

The Lake Shore and Eric Railroads are completely

lockaded by the snow.

The trains on the Central Railroad are all behind time Two hundred feet of the Niagara Falls Railread; near this city, is washed away, and no cars have left the depot

co Thursday. Trains are, however, running Black Rock to Suspension Bridge.

Business in the city is almost entirely enspended. The worst of the storm is now over, altho-

owing this evening. The weather is intensely cold. The thermometer of midnight December; it stood at forty-two degrees above zero; last evening it was five degrees below, and this morning at nine o'clock it was nine below

Telegraphic communication with the West is inter The Evans bridge, in the lower part of the city, hen

Terrible Snow Storm at Oswego-Inton

Oswago, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1864. A terrible snow storm has been raging here for the las wenty four bours.

The thermometer, this evening, stands at eight degrees below zero.

Four hundred feet of the East pier- has been washed

Several vessels have broken from their moorings, and the shipping is badly damaged.

Severe Snow Storm at Indianapolis, Ind. TWENTT DEGREES BELOW MEMO.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jag. 2, 1864. A very severe snow storm commenced here on Thur

Railroad travel is almost entirely suspended.

The weather is intensely sold. The thermometer at twenty degrees below zero. Rebei Prisoners Frozen to Death.

Indianapous, Ind., Jan. 1, 1868.
Four rebel prisoners were frozen to death on the ca m Thursday night, while en route from Jeffersonville te LOUNYHAM, Ky., Jan. 2, 1964.

The Journal, of this city, has a statement this meaning respecting the story of the freezing to death of five rebel prisoners at Jeffersouville. It mays that the story is entirely incorrect, that the prisoners are well carefor, and that neither death nor suffering has countred mong them.

Dreadfully Cold Weather at Chicago. IWENTY-RIGHT AND A RALF DECREE BELOW MINO-THE RAILHOADS BLOCKED UP WITH SNOW.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 2, 1866.
The weather here is most intensely cold. At nim No trains left for the East or Wast last night, and as

All the roads are completely blocked up with snow

The Weather at St. Louis THE MERCURY TWENTY-FOUR DEGREES SELOW ZERG-THE RIVER PROPER OVER, RTG. St. LOUB, NO., Jan. 2, 2564.

Very little business was transacted here to-day on account of the severity of the weather.

Since the snow steam on Thursday it has been intensely cold, the mercury having failen to twenty-four degrees below zero—a thing unparalleled in this region.

All the railroads leading out of this city are blocked up

rith snow. No trains have arrived or departed for two days. The river is completely frozen over, and teams and pedestrians commenced creezing on the ica this morning, and have kept it up all the afternoon and evening.

and have kept it up all the afternoon and evening.

A large assuber of eattle and nogs have frozen to death.

On the weather bound trains north of the Missouri Ratiroad quite a number of frost bitten cases are reported by
the newspapers, some of them of a serious character.

The Weather at Louisville.

Louisville, Jan. 2, 1866. On Thursday the barometer stood at noon at 29 degree that reached 29 degrees, and Saturday night, at aim o'clock, 29 degrees 95 minutes. The thermometer on thursday noon was at 47 degrees above 1950, felling be